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A/46/913
S/23885
7 May 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 5 May 1992 from the President of the Republic of Slovenia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the President of the Republic of Slovenia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Slovenia and in my capacity as President of the Presidency, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Slovenia herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

The democratically elected Government of the Republic of Slovenia is fully executing its control over all its territory and is pursuing peaceful policies in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Even as a constituent part of Yugoslavia, Slovenia made an important contribution in the frame of the participation of former Yugoslavia in the Organization of the United Nations. In full knowledge, therefore, of the rights and obligations which derive from the United Nations Charter, the Republic of Slovenia is prepared honourably to carry out its obligations and actively to participate in the accomplishment of the aims of the World Organization.

Bearing in mind the importance and the universal character of the Organization of the United Nations and in order to contribute to its efforts towards a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, the Republic of Slovenia has kept the United Nations informed about its views on the causes of this crisis and offered proposals for its peaceful and just settlement.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for the present application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

A declaration made in pursuance of rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Slovenia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Slovenia and in my capacity as President of the Presidency, to solemnly declare that the Republic of Slovenia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Milan KUČAN

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 7 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Nordic Governments I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the Nordic Foreign Ministers on the situation in former Yugoslavia, issued at their meeting in Helsinki on 4 May 1992.

As regards the position of the Nordic countries concerning the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", reference is made to the third paragraph in the above-mentioned statement.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and the attached statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tauno KÄÄRIÄ
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Finland
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the Nordic Foreign Ministers on the situation in former Yugoslavia issued at Helsinki on 4 May 1992

The Foreign Ministers condemned the escalation of violence in Bosnia-Hercegovina. They urged all parties to abstain from the use of force and apply only peaceful means to achieve political goals. The Ministers stressed that the international community would not accept a situation brought about by force.

The Ministers objected in particular to the unscrupulous use of heavy weapons by the so-called Yugoslav National Army against the capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina and other populated areas. The Yugoslav National Army has clearly and flagrantly breached the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and of international law by operating on the territory of the independent State of Bosnia-Hercegovina and particularly by detaining the President of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Yugoslav National Army must withdraw from Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The question of the recognition of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" recently formed by Serbia and Montenegro should be solved in the same manner as in the case of the other republics - Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia - on the basis of the principles of the Brussels Conference. The issue of succession should be solved within the framework of the Peace Conference by all States on the territory of a disintegrated Yugoslavia.

The Ministers consider it essential that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" adhere to the principles of CSCE in a credible manner, particularly concerning non-intervention in internal affairs, inviolability of frontiers and respect for the rights of minorities.

The Foreign Ministers gave their full support to the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia under the auspices of the European Economic Community (EEC) as well as to EEC's efforts to contribute to a peaceful solution of the situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina. They condemned the fatal shooting of the Belgian observer Major Bertrand Borrey and expressed their deepest sympathy to his family.

The Nordic countries consider it important that CSCE continue to exert efforts to achieve a calmer situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Nordic Foreign Ministers consider that developments in former Yugoslavia confirm that CSCE's executive capacity should be strengthened and that CSCE should also acquire a peace-keeping role on the European continent, in cooperation with other international organizations.

The Foreign Ministers urged all parties to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They urged those responsible to allow the transportation of international emergency aid to those affected by the fighting and to enable refugees to return to their homes.

The Ministers reaffirmed their willingness to work for a future in a democratic society for the peoples in former Yugoslavia who have liberated themselves from dictatorship. This is the only way to bring about a just solution to the antagonisms in the region and a future in peace and prosperity.

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7 May 1992

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the note of this Mission dated 27 April 1992 addressed to you (annex I) and the Declaration adopted on 27 April 1992 at the joint session of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and the Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the documents annexed to it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX I

Note dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform of the following:

The Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at its session held on 27 April 1992, promulgated the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Under the Constitution, on the basis of the continuing personality of Yugoslavia and the legitimate decisions by Serbia and Montenegro to continue to live together in Yugoslavia, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is transformed into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, consisting of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro.

Strictly respecting the continuity of the international personality of Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall continue to fulfil all the rights conferred to, and obligations assumed by, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international relations, including its membership in all international organizations and participation in international treaties ratified or acceded to by Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a founding member of the United Nations, acknowledges its full commitment to the world Organization, the United Nations Charter and to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), as its founding participating state and to all CSCE documents, in particular the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall continue to pursue Yugoslavia's foreign policy of the broadest possible equitable cooperation with all international factors, including its activities in the non-aligned Movement as a founding member state.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall cooperate with other participants on the Conference on Yugoslavia in order, inter alia, to ensure speedy and just distribution of the rights and responsibilities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other Republics. At the same time, it shall enable these Republics, if they wish it, to continue an independent membership in international organizations and participation in international treaties.

In accordance with the above, the diplomatic missions, consular posts and other offices of Yugoslavia shall continue to operate and represent the interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The diplomatic missions, consular posts and other offices of foreign states and international organizations accredited to Yugoslavia shall continue to be accorded the same status by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Until the completion of the Conference on Yugoslavia, i.e., the reaching of an agreement with the Republics which have declared their independence, the diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will provide consular assistance and perform other functions with respect to the natural and juridical persons from these republics, whenever they request it.

Under the enacted Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, new federal authorities shall be: Federal Parliament, President of the Republic, Federal Government and Federal Ministries.

Multi-party elections to choose parliamentary representatives at federal level will be held by 30 June 1992. Until the election of the President of the Republic, this office will be discharged by the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia,in compliance with the provisions of the constitutional law. Until the time the Federal Government has been formed, following the multi-party elections for the Federal Parliament, its functions will be performed by the Federal Executive Council. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and other federal governmental agencies will carry out the tasks entrusted to them until they are transformed into new federal ministries, after the installation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's Government.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

ANNEX II

D E C L A R A T I O N

the representatives of the people of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

Expressing the will of the citizens of their respective Republics to stay in the common state of Yugoslavia,

Accepting all basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the CSCE Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter, and particularly the principles of parliamentary democracy, market economy and respect for human rights and the rights of national minorities,

Remaining strictly committed to a peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, wish to state in this Declaration their views on the basic, immediate and lasting objectives of the policy of their common state, and on its relations with the former Yugoslav Republics.

In that regard, the representatives of the people of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro declare:

1. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, continuing the state, international legal and political personality of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, shall strictly abide by all the commitments that the SFR of Yugoslavia assumed internationally,

At the same time, it is ready to fully respect the rights and interests of the Yugoslav Republics which declared independence. The recognition of the newly-formed states will follow after all the outstanding questions negotiated on within the Conference on Yugoslavia have been settled,

Remaining bound by all obligations to international organizations and institutions whose member it is, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall not obstruct the newly-formed states to join these organizations and institutions, particularly the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall respect and fulfil the rights and obligations the SFR of Yugoslavia assumed vis-a-vis the territories of Krajina which have been placed, within the framework of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, under the protection of

the world Organization.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also remains ready to negotiate, within the Conference on Yugoslavia, all problems related to the division of assets, which means both to assets and debts acquired jointly. In case of a dispute regarding these issues, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be ready to accept the arbitration of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague.

2. The diplomatic and consular missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad shall continue without interruption to perform their functions of representing and protecting the interests of Yugoslavia. Until further notice, they shall continue to take care of all the assets of Yugoslavia abroad.

They shall also extend consular protection to all nationals of the SFR of Yugoslavia whenever they request them to do so until a final regulation of their nationality status.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recognizes, at the same time, the full continuity of the representation of foreign states by their diplomatic and consular missions in its territory.

3. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is interested in the reinstatement of economic, transport, energy and other flows and ties in the territory of the SFR of Yugoslavia. It is ready to make its full contribution to that end.

4. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial aspirations towards any of its neighbors. Respecting the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter and CSCE documents, it remains strictly committed to the principle of non-use of force in settling any outstanding issues.

5. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall ensure the highest standards of the protection of human rights and the rights of national minorities provided for in international legal instruments and CSCE documents. In addition, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to grant the national minorities in its territory all those rights which would be recognized to and enjoyed by the national minorities in other CSCE participating states.

6. In its foreign relations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as the principles of CSCE documents, particularly the Paris Charter for New Europe. As the founding member of the Movement of non-aligned countries, it shall remain committed to the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment.

It shall develop relations of confidence and understanding with its neighbors proceeding from the principle of good-neighborliness. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall, as a State of free citizens, be guided in its democratic development by the standards and achievements of the Council of Europe, the European Community and other European institutions, with an orientation to join them in the foreseeable future.

Beograd, 27 April 1992

The participants of the joint session of the SFRY Assembly,
The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and
the Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE MISSION IN CAMBODIA

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (A/46/903). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia and was provided with additional information by representatives of the Secretary-General.

2. Chapter I of the Secretary-General's report summarizes the events leading to the submission of document A/46/903. As stated in paragraph 4, in its resolution 718 (1991), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit "at the earliest possible date a report containing his implementation plan, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of UNTAC", on the understanding that this report "would be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of UNTAC". The requested report is contained in document S/23613; as discussed therein and as noted in paragraph 6 of document A/46/903, UNTAC would consist of seven distinct components: "the human rights component, the electoral component, the military component, the civil administration component, the police component, the repatriation component and the rehabilitation component".

3. The Secretary-General also recommended in his report to the Security Council that "with the exceptions noted in the present report, the expenditures of the Mission should be considered as expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter" and that "assessments to be levied on Member

States should be credited to a special account to be established for this purpose" (S/23613, para. 172). With regard to the above-mentioned exceptions, the Advisory Committee notes from the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council that "the repatriation and resettlement would be funded from voluntary contributions" (para. 149). The Secretary-General estimated that under the rehabilitation component a total of US$ 9 to 14 million would be required for reintegration assistance to the demobilized military forces of the Cambodian parties, to be funded as part of UNTAC's regular operating budget. However, "with regard to other activities undertaken in the rehabilitation phase, it is estimated that the resource needs would amount to about US$ 800 million, to be funded from voluntary donor contributions" (paras. 154 and 155).

4. As stated in paragraph 9 of document A/46/903, by its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council approved the Secretary-General's report (S/23613) containing his proposed plan, subject to re-examination in the light of experience, for implementing the mandate of UNTAC as envisaged in the Agreements; the Council also decided to establish UNTAC in accordance with the Secretary-General's report for a period not to exceed 18 months. As mentioned above, with the establishment of UNTAC, UNAMIC will be absorbed into UNTAC; consequently, the Secretary-General proposes that the special account for UNAMIC be consolidated into the special account for UNTAC and that the expenditures relating to both UNAMIC and UNTAC be combined. (A/46/903, para. 44). The Advisory Committee concurs in this approach.

5. In paragraph 15 of document A/46/903, the Secretary-General estimates the total cost of UNAMIC and UNTAC at $1,721,596,700 gross ($1,699,512,600 net). The Advisory Committee notes that this amount comprises the expenditures of UNAMIC for the period 1 November 1991 to 14 March 1992, estimated at $20,023,200 gross ($19,777,200 net), and the estimated full cost of UNTAC for the period 15 March 1992 to 31 July 1993, namely, $1,701,573,500 gross ($1,679,735,400 net), inclusive of the amount of $200 million already appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/222 for the initial phase of UNTAC's deployment. The estimate of $1,700 million includes $14 million for reintegration assistance to the demobilized military forces of the Cambodian parties, which is part of the rehabilitation component of UNTAC, but, in line with the Secretary-General's report to the Council, does not provide for repatriation (see para. 3 above).

6. In this regard, in paragraph 46 of document A/46/903, the Secretary-General "appeals to all Governments to make voluntary contributions in support of the repatriation programme to be undertaken by UNHCR as part of the UNTAC operation". He also states that "since the implementation and integrity of the electoral process is dependent upon the prior repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons", in the event of a shortfall in funding the repatriation component he "may recommend alternative arrangements".

7. As mentioned above, appropriations by the Assembly for UNAMIC and UNTAC amount, thus far, to $233,576,200 gross; as stated in paragraph 13 of document A/46/903, assessments totalling $233,294,400 have been apportioned

among Member States. The Advisory Committee was informed that as at 6 May 1992 additional payments had been received for both UNAMIC and UNTAC and that the balance outstanding had been reduced to $8.9 million for UNAMIC and $57.6 million for UNTAC, or $66.5 million combined.

8. In paragraph 14, the Secretary-General describes the voluntary contributions that have been received subsequent to the submission of his report on the financing of UNAMIC (A/46/855). The Committee was informed that the voluntary contributions previously reported for UNAMIC continue to be available for the UNTAC operations. The Committee was also informed that, in addition to the new contributions reported in paragraph 14, as at 6 May, an offer had been accepted for 1.5 million ready-to-eat meals, which would result in projected savings of $330,000 under the cost of providing food to the military forces of the Cambodian parties included in the budget estimates (see para. 76 below). In addition, three Alouette light observation helicopters have been offered by the Government of the Netherlands; however, at this point, pending experience and given that the Alouettes are not of the specification budgeted for, representatives of the Secretary-General said that they should not be offset against any provision in the budget. Rather, the helicopters will be at the disposal primarily of the Dutch infantry batallion. The Advisory Committee requests that whatever economies arise as a result of this be reflected in the performance report.

9. The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will accept voluntary contributions, in kind or in services, in accordance with the relevant guidelines approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230, 44/192 and 45/258.

10. In paragraph 48 (b), the Secretary-General requests the appropriation and the apportionment thereof of $764,058,800 gross ($757,117,700 net) for the operation of UNTAC through 31 October 1992. As shown in table 1 below, that amount, combined with the amounts already appropriated for UNAMIC ($33,576,200 gross) and UNTAC ($200,000,000), would thus result in appropriations totalling $997,635,000 gross for the combined operations of UNAMIC and UNTAC until 31 October 1992. In this way the Secretary-General is not requesting an appropriation for the balance of what he considers the full cost of UNTAC, but rather requests that the General Assembly take note of the full estimates for UNTAC, including the expenditures related to UNAMIC. In this regard, the representatives of the Secretary-General acknowledged a number of uncertainties such as those indicated in paragraphs 12, 52 and 67 below.

TABLE 1

(United States dollars)

Total estimated cost of UNTAC (A/46/903)	Previous appropriations	Appropriation requested (A/46/903)	Total appropriation voted/requested (Col. 2 + 3)	Balance of total cost not appropriated (Col. 1 - 4)
(UNAMIC expenditure + UNTAC estimate)	(UNAMIC + UNTAC advance)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 721 596 700 gross	233 576 200 gross	764 058 800 gross	997 635 000 gross	723 961 700 gross
(1 699 512 600 net)	(233 171 300 net)	(757 117 700 net)	(990 289 000 net)	(709 223 600 net)

11. Upon inquiry, the Committee received information regarding the estimated expenditure for UNTAC up to 31 December 1992, which is of the order of $1,176 million. The Advisory Committee did not consider the basis on which this estimate was made. The Committee also received a breakdown regarding the estimated expenditures of $997.6 million gross for the period up to 31 October 1992, which relates to the appropriation requested by the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee believes that it would have been helpful if additional requirements for UNTAC for the period 15 March-31 October had been separately identified in the budget document since this would have clarified the basis for the request for an additional appropriation of $764,058,800 gross ($757,117,700 net). Such information in respect of the appropriation being requested should be provided in future reports of the Secretary-General if he follows the same approach in presenting his estimate.

12. Representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized to the Committee that, as stated in paragraph 45 of document A/46/903, the information obtained from survey missions sent to Cambodia, including information received since the deployment of UNAMIC, cannot be regarded as complete and that current assessments regarding deployment are therefore subject to change. Consequently, the resource requirements submitted in the Secretary-General's report (A/46/903) "may therefore be subject to variations in light of the developments on the ground". A performance report will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, including a reassessment of future requirements.

13. A breakdown of both the UNAMIC expenditure of $20,023,200 gross (which compares with appropriations for UNAMIC totalling $33,576,200 (gross)) and the UNTAC cost estimate of $1,701,573,500 gross (from 15 March 1992-31 July 1993) by object of expenditure is contained in annex I to the Secretary-General's report (A/46/903); annex II contains supplementary information concerning the UNTAC estimates for the period 15 March 1992 to 31 July 1993. The Secretary-General's report is also supported by eight other annexes, which provide more detailed information on a number of elements.

14. As noted above, the amount of $1,700 million for UNTAC from 15 March 1992-31 July 1993 is inclusive of the $200 million appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/222. It does not take into consideration the unencumbered balance for UNAMIC in the amount of $13.5 million. The corresponding narratives and costings in the Secretary-General's report are based on the entire amount of $1,700 million and do not isolate or identify those items for which funds have already been appropriated. With respect to the appropriation of $200 million for the advance implementation of UNTAC, the Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to report fully on the implementation of paragraph 11 of its report (A/46/874).

15. The operational plan for UNTAC, on which the above-mentioned estimates are based, is briefly outlined in paragraphs 19 to 37 of document A/46/903. As indicated therein, the main headquarters of the mission will be located at Phnom Penh, headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

assisted by a deputy, an executive management coordination and liaison team, political, legal and economic advisers, and an information service. In addition, the mission will have an administrative support division and the above-mentioned seven components, which are briefly described in paragraphs 20 to 36 of the Secretary-General's report.

16. According to the Secretary-General, a total of 1,020 international staff will be required (402 in the Professional category and above and 618 in the General Service category); in addition, the international staff will be assisted by 400 United Nations volunteers. As stated in paragraph 37 of the report, the UNTAC components (except for the repatriation component) and the division of administration will be assisted by an estimated 5,371 locally recruited personnel, including some 2,500 interpreters, "and by additional temporary staff as may be required for the conduct of the electoral process". With regard to this additional temporary staff, the Committee notes from annex II that 61,800 additional local staff, including another 1,000 interpreters, have been budgeted for during the election period. In addition, 1,000 international supervisors will provide assistance during this period, as stated in paragraph 25 of document A/46/903.

17. In order to implement the objectives of the military and police components, the estimates also provide for 19,500 personnel, comprising 12 infantry batallions (10,220 all ranks) and 5,022 logistics personnel, 485 military observers, 173 mine-clearing personnel and 3,600 civilian police.

18. Paragraphs 38 to 43 of the Secretary-General's report outline the general assumptions underlying the estimates and the conditions that must be met to enable UNTAC to discharge its functions effectively and efficiently. In particular, the Secretary-General highlights the need for proper coordination, for the computerization of some of UNTAC's components and for innovative recruitment (see paras. 19-21 below).

19. The Secretary-General discusses the need for proper coordination in paragraph 39, stating that "a coordination mechanism has been established to ensure a proper pooling of resources and planning of tasks on the basis of priority requirements of the whole mission". In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, such coordination and the proper identification of specific tasks to be implemented is essential if UNTAC is to function effectively. In this connection, the Committee recalls that annex I of the Paris Agreements outlined in broad terms the responsibilities of UNTAC vis-à-vis the civil administration, the military function, elections and human rights. In view of the limited international staff resources assigned to these areas (12 for human rights, 175 for the electoral component and 219 for civil administration), a clear identification of specific tasks and functions to be carried out is essential to ensure the optimum utilization of staff and other resources available to the operation.

20. The Committee notes that although a number of the estimates are based on past experience or on actual bids, the provisions for other components are more tentative, as acknowledged by representatives of the Secretary-General.

In this connection, representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized to the Committee the unprecedented nature of UNTAC, both in terms of its scope and the projected costs, adding that the time constraints imposed on the operation had, in some cases, made more precise budgeting difficult and added to deployment complications.

21. Bearing this in mind, the Advisory Committee has a number of observations and recommendations to make with regard to various components of the estimates, a breakdown of which appears in table 2 below. Some of the Committee's comments do not have a direct impact on the Secretary-General's current request, which relates only to requirements until the end of October 1992; however, the Advisory Committee believes that the Secretary-General should take them into consideration in the preparation of his performance report.

22. As mentioned above, the Secretary-General estimates that a total of 1,020 international personnel will be required for UNTAC, and that innovative means of recruitment will be necessary to ensure that the mission is appropriately staffed. The Secretary-General goes on to state that it may not be possible to staff UNTAC adequately from within the Organization; consequently, in some cases personnel might be seconded from the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, while in other instances "Member States may be able to provide personnel to UNTAC" (A/46/903, para. 43).

23. Despite its inquiries, it was not clear to the Advisory Committee to what extent the Secretary-General had implemented innovative recruitment procedures; as discussed below, not all of the 1,020 international staff have been identified. The Committee considers that unless the required number of staff are emplaced on time, the implementation of the UNTAC operation in the time-frame envisaged might be adversely affected.

24. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 44/192 and 45/258, the Secretary-General should establish standard administrative procedures governing the provision of civilian personnel by Member States for peace-keeping operations. To this end, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General develop specific guidelines for participation by the civilian personnel provided by Governments to UNTAC along the lines of those guidelines which are issued for election monitors and police monitors of UNTAC.

25. The Advisory Committee recalls that, as reiterated in its report (A/46/893), "it would be useful for the Secretary-General to request Member States to provide additional qualified civilian personnel to carry out non-core functions in view of the overall programmatic and budgetary considerations, thus reducing the costs of large operations and containing the use of the limited resources of the Secretariat". The Committee went on to state that such an approach should be implemented particularly in the case of large operations such as UNPROFOR and UNTAC. The Advisory Committee inquired whether attempts had been made to secure such personnel for UNTAC from Member States and was informed that Member States would be approached once the budget

UNTAC

Table 2. Cost estimate for the period 15 March 1992 to 31 July 1993

(By major object of expenditure)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

1.	Military personnel costs:	
	(a) Military observers	27 084.9
	(b) Military contingent	343 801.6
	(c) Other contingent-related costs	60 000.0
2.	Civilian personnel costs:	
	(a) Civilian police	173 020.0
	(b) International and local staff	178 441.1
	(c) United Nations volunteers	18 702.0
3.	Premises/accommodation	234 514.0
4.	Infrastructure repairs	20 800.0
5.	Transport operations	138 704.6
6.	Air operations (all aspects)	147 109.0
7.	Naval operations	27 073.5
8.	Communications	67 122.0
9.	Other equipment	41 300.2
10.	Supplies and services	35 523.0
11.	Election-related supplies and services	20 995.0
12.	Public information programmes	7 160.0
13.	Training programmes	2 945.0
14.	Mine-clearing programmes	14 256.0
15.	Assistance to factions	41 344.0
16.	Air and surface freight	64 672.0
17.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	15 167.5
18.	Staff assessment	21 838.1
	Total	1 701 573.5
19.	Staff assessment income	(21 838.1)
	Net total	1 679 735.4

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was approved; in the meantime, because the Secretary-General had not initiated action to obtain such personnel from Member States for UNTAC, the full provision for staff was included in the budget. The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will vigorously pursue efforts to secure qualified personnel from Member States and in this connection it points out that nothing should prevent the Secretary-General from approaching Member States on a preliminary basis in anticipation of launching an operation and prior to budget approval. The Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to indicate savings resulting from the recruitment of such personnel in his performance report.

26. As indicated in paragraph 27 of annex II, the provision for salary and common staff costs provides for 1,020 international staff and 67,171 local staff. As shown in paragraph 30 of the annex, the latter figure includes 61,800 local staff (including 1,000 interpreters) who will be required only during the election period. In addition, the estimates provide for the travel and subsistence allowance only (annex II, para. 35) of a further 1,000 international supervisors who will be required for the 30 days during the election period. Consequently, during the election period the regular complement of staff will be augmented by 62,800 personnel.

27. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that section D of annex I to the Paris Agreements states that "in organizing and conducting the electoral process, UNTAC will make every effort to ensure that the system and procedures adopted are absolutely impartial, while the operational arrangements are as administratively simple and efficient as possible" (para. 6).

28. The Advisory Committee discussed the cost estimate and the electoral process envisaged at some length with representatives of the Secretary-General; in this connection it notes that the size and distribution of the electorate has yet to be determined. As stated in the first progress report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/23870), "initial work on the compilation of socio-demographic and cartographic data required for the detailed planning of the election process is being undertaken" (para. 17). The Advisory Committee recalls from the Secretary-General's report (S/23613) that a determination of the number of polling stations required can only be made once the size and distribution of the electorate is known (para. 37); this in turn has a bearing on the number of staff required and any change will impact on the estimates (see para. 31 below). Any change in the number of polling stations would also affect the estimate of $10.6 million for generators (annex II, para. 79).

29. The provision for the electoral component relates not only to staff resources but also, as shown in table 2 above, to election-related supplies and services for which approximately $21 million is budgeted, as discussed in paragraphs 98 to 100 of annex II. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the cost of a number of items included in the estimate appears high; it therefore urges the Secretary-General to ensure that the funds are administered with a view to achieving economies wherever possible. In

particular the Committee urges him to be prudent in evaluating the requirement for the computerized electoral programme referred to in paragraph 100 (i) of annex II.

30. In so stating, the Committee emphasizes that it does not oppose the computerization which the Secretary-General discussed at length in his report to the Security Council (S/23613); the Committee also recognizes that "the election is the focal point of the comprehensive settlement" (ibid., para. 49). However, the Committee believes that care should be taken to install a system that, while addressing the identified needs, is not too sophisticated for the purpose for which it was intended.

31. The combined estimates for the salary and common staff costs of international and local staff amount to $118.5 million; as shown in paragraph 32 of annex II, the provision of $33.8 million for common staff costs includes $7.2 million for local staff. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that included in the $7.2 million was a provision of $1.6 million to cover the Organization's share of the pension contribution for the 5,113 local staff who are considered "long-term", that is, as shown in paragraph 30 of annex II, staff who will be employed for six months or more.

32. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that under the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which were adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutuion 248 (III), effective 23 January 1949 and amended by various resolutions since that date, any full-time staff member who completes six months of service without an interruption of more than 30 days becomes a participant in the Fund, "provided that participation is not expressly excluded by the terms of his appointment" (art. 21). The Committee further notes that contributory service of five years or more is one of the conditions to be met in order to be eligible for a retirement benefit.

33. In view of the duration of UNTAC, the Committee questions the application of a system designed for long-term staff members to locally recruited staff of short-term peace-keeping operations and points out that it will cause an avoidable increase in the cost of the operation, without benefiting the staff, and will impose an enormous administrative burden on the Fund. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, such staff should be excluded from participating in the Fund.

34. As explained in the cost parameters outlined in annex II, mission subsistence allowance is provided to military observers/mine-clearing personnel, international staff and civilian police; payment of the allowance is also made to air crews, as indicated in paragraph 57 of annex II. In this connection, the Secretary-General states that a comprehensive salary survey is currently being undertaken in Cambodia and it is anticipated that the current allowance of $111 per day will be increased to $145 per day. That being the case, the budget estimates are based on the rate of $145 where no accommodation is provided by the United Nations and $100 per day when accommodation is provided by the United Nations.

35. The Advisory Committee notes that the allowance of $111 a day cited by the Secretary-General was in fact increased by the International Civil Service Commission to $139 per day, effective 1 February 1992. The Committee further notes that the rate of $139 established by the Commission is applicable only to personnel residing at the Hotel Cambodiana in Phnom Penh; elsewhere in Phnom Penh the rate is $60 and less in other areas of the country. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that, given the hardship character of the mission, it was proposed that all personnel staff serving in UNTAC receive one rate of subsistence allowance, with one reduced rate for those receiving accommodation. The Committee was also informed of the possibility that the above-quoted survey might result in a rate higher than the figure of $145.

36. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, notwithstanding the hardship nature of the operation, the rates applicable to those not residing in the Hotel Cambodiana and those provided with United Nations accommodation should be reviewed. The Committee is of the view that more realistic rates should be applied; this would result in significant savings in respect of the estimates for mission subsistence allowance, which together total some $227.5 million.

37. The Secretary-General estimates that some 76 per cent of military observers/mine-clearing personnel and international staff (see paras. 12 and 33 of annex II) will be provided with United Nations accommodation; the corresponding percentage for civilian police (annex II, para. 24) is 95 per cent. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that the rates reflect the location of the personnel and the assumed availability of accommodation; however, the percentages might change, thereby entailing an increase or reduction to the overall estimate for mission subsistence allowance for these three categories.

38. The Advisory Committee notes that savings in respect of mission subsistence allowance will arise if any delay occurs vis-à-vis the schedules of deployment contained in the Secretary-General's report for the deployment of military observers, civilian police and international staff. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that, as at 6 May, some 315 military observers/mine-clearing personnel had been deployed; the estimates in paragraph 11 provide for the deployment of 408 military/observers and mine-clearing personnel by 1 May, so such delay has occurred.

39. With regard to international staff, the Committee was informed that some 180 international staff were currently in place and that travel arrangements were currently being made for over 300 other staff members who had been selected for the mission. In view of the information provided to the Committee regarding the identification of staff (see para. 20 above), it appears likely that the schedule of emplacement contained in annex II will not be adhered to, thus giving rise to savings both in terms of the mission subsistence allowance and salary and common staff costs; the estimate for miscellaneous supplies will also be affected if significant delays occur.

40. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that 193 civilian police had been deployed thus far; as shown in annex II of the Secretary-General's report, 450 are to be deployed by 15 May and a further 450 by 1 June. The Committee was also informed that total confirmed offers for civilian police personnel totalled 2,200 thus far and that efforts were being made to secure the balance of 1,400. These delays, as explained above, will also give rise to savings.

41. The Advisory Committee notes that the provision for travel amounts to some $61.9 million ($2.6 million for military observers, $23.7 million for military contingents, $22.3 million for civilian police and $13.3 million for international staff). In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 20 of annex II that "the emplacement, rotation and repatriation travel of the military contingents will be undertaken primarily by commercial air charters". Because of the number of personnel involved in UNTAC, charter of entire aircraft in other cases may also be possible, thus resulting in rates that are substantially lower than the average fares quoted for military observers (annex II, para. 13), civilian police (para. 25) and international staff (para. 34). Since a large number of these personnel are coming from countries near Cambodia, some savings should arise in travel expenditures. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that the estimate for the travel of contingents did not take into account the emplacement/rotation/repatriation of at least one contingent by overland means; savings would thus be realized under the travel of military contingents.

42. The Advisory Committee was informed that the United Nations had entered into a contract that provided for some 2,315 one-way trips at a cost of $2,850,000, including 100 kilos free accompanied baggage from various destinations to Phnom Penh. The Committee was further informed that new requests for proposals were being prepared and that it was expected that a bid would be received that would be at least as attractive as the present arrangement for the rest of the deployment (or redeployment) of UNTAC, thus resulting in savings in respect of the estimates for travel costs of civilian police, military observers and international staff.

43. The Advisory Committee also discussed the deployment of the military contingents at great length and was given a thorough briefing. Information provided included the estimated arrival dates of the contingents and support units that remain to be deployed. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes the Secretary-General's statement in his report to the Security Council (A/23870) that, as at the end of April, the total number of troops deployed within Cambodia was 3,694 (para. 20). The Committee was assured that by the first week of June sufficient numbers would have been emplaced to enable Phase II to begin. In this connection, the Committee notes that, as reported on 11 May by the Secretary-General's spokesman, the Commander of the military component of UNTAC announced on 9 May 1992 that Phase II would begin on Saturday, 13 June.

44. The Committee welcomes this assurance. Nonetheless, the Committee notes that delays have occurred vis-à-vis the schedule contained in annex II on which the budget estimates are based. Moreover, the exact arrival dates of certain contingents have yet to be confirmed. The Committee trusts that the emplacement of the contingents will be properly synchronized with the agreed timetable for regroupment and cantonment now scheduled to begin on 13 June.

45. Delay in the arrival of contingents and logistics units, even assuming that all are in place by June, will have a substantial impact on the estimates with regard not only to the provision of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments ($183.8 million) at the standard rates established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/258, but also on the provision of a daily allowance to troops ($6.5 million) and on the estimate of $126.1 million for rations, as well as on other items such as contractual services for contingent personnel and quartermaster and general stores supplies used by the military.

46. As stated in paragraph 18 of annex II, the provision of $126.1 million for rations is used to provide the 15,242 military troops (both infantry and logistics) food and drinking-water for the varying periods of their deployment. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of rations at $8.50 per person per day; in addition, the estimates provide an overhead for sea and local transport, warehousing and distribution. As stated in paragraph 18 of annex II, the overhead is estimated at 180 per cent of the ration cost, bringing the total cost to $23.80 per person per day.

47. The Advisory Committee sought more information concerning both the cost of the rations and the overhead and was informed that both were tentative since no bids had yet been received on which to calculate such a provision. The Committee notes that the estimate of $8.50 per ration exceeds the figures used for UNAMIC and other peace-keeping operations; those figures also contain an element of overhead. That being the case, and notwithstanding the justification set forth in paragraph 18 of annex II, the Committee is of the view that the estimate for rations is greatly overstated and that substantial savings are possible under this item.

48. The Committee also notes that the contingents have been requested to arrive equipped with 60 days' worth of dry rations and that the estimates do not reflect this. Although the troop-contributing Governments can claim reimbursement for those rations, the cost will not include the overhead that is included in the estimate, so substantial additional savings will arise in respect of the estimate.

49. The Committee sought information concerning the basis for the calculation of the estimates for death and disability compensation ($15 million) and contingent-owned equipment ($45 million). The Committee received a breakdown of the amount of $45 million but is not convinced that all will in fact be necessary. While not disputing the need to provide for death and disability payments, the provision appears high; the Committee trusts that additional information will be provided in the performance report of the Secretary-General.

50. The deployment schedules contained in the Secretary-General's report also relate to the departure of the contingents and the logistic units. In this connection, the Committee notes that three contingents are scheduled to depart by 31 May 1993. In view of the election date, the Committee questions this and requests the Secretary-General to consider phasing out the three infantry contingents and some support units earlier, and to report on this in the performance report. Although the Committee was informed that the logistic units were needed to support civilian staff, it is not fully convinced that all are required in the numbers indicated. The Committee requests that full justification be provided for the retention of the full complement of logistic units.

51. As stated in paragraph 16 above, the international staff will be assisted by 400 United Nations Volunteers; details of the related estimate of $18.7 million are contained in paragraph 38 of annex II. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee the use of the volunteers represents a cost-effective mechanism. The Committee was informed that the provision for medical services at each of the planned dispensaries at 17 of the regional capitals, discussed in paragraph 85 of annex II, also relates to the use of United Nations volunteers.

52. The UNTAC budget provides a total of $234.5 million for premises/accommodation, as discussed in paragraphs 39 to 46 of annex II. The major components of that estimate relate to the acquisition of prefabricated units ($223,514,000). The Advisory Committee was informed that the prices quoted for these units approximated very closely the actual bids that had been received. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that no decision had been taken regarding the disposition of these units, as well as other equipment.

53. The estimate for premises/accommodation also provides $67.2 million for the upgrading of tented accommodation for military contingents; included in that amount is $57.6 million for improvement of the accommodation of 9,600 personnel over and above what will be done initially when the contingents are housed in tents. Bearing in mind the scheduled withdrawal of six contingents by October 1992, as well as the provision for rotation, the Committee is of the view that provision, which, as mentioned, relates to 9,600 personnel, is excessive.

54. The Committee notes, from paragraph 48 of annex II of the Secretary-General's report, that UNTAC will purchase 7,845 vehicles (in addition to the 199 vehicles previously purchased for UNAMIC) at a cost of $88,782,600. The report states that 4,000 contingent vehicles, valued at $100 million, will be provided by troop-contributing Governments. The report also states that 1,000 vehicles will be rented for three months at a monthly cost of $700 per vehicle (total $2.1 million), while awaiting the arrival of the vehicles to be purchased.

55. It is the view of the Committee that the ratio of vehicles to staff is high. It is also the view of the Committee that, since the vehicles were being purchased directly from the factories and given the scale of the

purchase, the unit prices should be considerably lower than what has been estimated. The Committee questions the decision to purchase many two-wheel drive vehicles for the operation on the ground; in view of the current state of the roads, particularly during the rainy season, those vehicles will not be very useful outside the District of Phnom Penh. With regard to the rental of vehicles (estimated $2.1 million), the Committee was informed that considering the current car rental facilities in Cambodia it was very unlikely that UNTAC would be able to utilize this provision.

56. The cost of petrol, oil and lubricants for the vehicles ($26,265,300) is based on an assumption that all vehicles would be travelling 75 miles per day. This appears excessive and unlikely to be reached in cases of all vehicles throughout the mandate period. Thus savings are likely in this area.

57. With regard to the cost of spare parts, repairs and maintenance of vehicles ($18,737,000), the Committee was of the view that since the vehicles are new and would be required for a relatively short period (maximum 14 months), considerable savings could be made on this item.

58. The Committee notes that the cost of third-party vehicle insurance is estimated at $236 per vehicle. The Committee felt that this cost was very high and should be re-examined in view of the fact that the world-wide standard cost of third-party vehicle insurance was about $135 per vehicle. It is the opinion of the Committee that considerable savings could be made on this item. In this connection the Committee suggests that the Organization should explore the possibility of starting its own self-insurance or seeking cheaper insurance facilities nearer the area.

59. The requirements for the telecommunication system are covered in paragraphs 66 to 72 of annex II and annexes VII and VIII of the Secretary-General's report. It is stated that UNTAC will require a communication system capable of providing telephone, hard-copy message, facsimile, plus data and courier communication facilities at the provincial level and above; telephone communication at the district level and above; and voice communications at all levels. The report also indicates that the structure of the communication system will comprise the elements described in Parts A and B at a cost of $36,772,000 and $32,000,000 respectively. Part A will be a tactical military system augmented by low-capacity commercial telephone and radio equipment, installed to satisfy the immediate need during the initial deployment stage. As indicated in paragraph 69 of annex II, Part B will be "a massive commercial communication system to be provided by an outside contractor" to be ready at the beginning of the registration.

60. The Committee was informed by the representative of the Secretary-General that installation of the massive commercial system would render the tactical military system obsolete. The Committee was also informed that although it would have been more economical to install the commercial system from the very beginning of the operation than the two-stage approach adopted in the document, since the commercial system could be structured to provide all the needs of UNTAC, it was not done in this way because it takes about four months

to install the commercial system. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to re-examine this proposal with a view to finding out whether, even at this late stage, instead of installing the massive commercial system, Part A can be enhanced to achieve the objectives of the operation, bearing in mind that the tactical military system, like the commercial one, is capable of transmitting hard-copy messages.

61. The requirements for office equipment are covered in paragraph 73 of annex II of the Secretary-General's report. The Committee was of the view that the cost of this item ($7,877,600) was on the high side and that savings could be made. Owing to the late arrival of international staff, already noted by the Committee, there will be further scope for savings in this area. It seemed to the Committee that a number of items were priced in excess of the levels prevailing in the retail market in New York.

62. The estimate for data-processing equipment is $10,060,000. The Committee is of the opinion that the data-processing equipment envisaged is more sophisticated than necessary for the effective operation of UNTAC. The Committee also noted that the ratio of computers to staff and printers to computers was rather high. The Secretary-General is requested to review the procurement of this item so that only the equipment that would adequately meet the requirements to carry out the functions of UNTAC is purchased.

63. The provision for UNTAC's air operations includes $81.8 million for the hire/charter of helicopters and $21.7 million for the hire/charter of fixed-wing aircraft, as discussed in paragraphs 53 and 55 of annex II. In this connection, the Committee recalls that in his report to the Security Council (S/23613), the Secretary-General indicated that an air support group would be required to operate and maintain 10 fixed-wing aircraft and 26 helicopters; this requirement was adjusted in the addendum to the report. The Advisory Committee notes that the provisions in the budget have again been adjusted. Representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the composition of the aircraft fleet, as well as the periods for which they were required, might change as dictated by the operational requirements of the mission.

64. The Advisory Committee was provided with additional information regarding the cost estimates under this item. Taking into account contracts entered into for initial periods on 5 May for a number of the aircraft, representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the estimate for the hire/charter of fixed wing aircraft could be reduced by approximately $2 million; the estimate for helicopters could be reduced by approximately $31 million. The Committee notes that the contracts call for the positioning of the aircraft by mid-May; the extent to which these dates are not adhered to will have an impact on other associated costs such as fuel and landing fees.

65. Included in the estimate for air operations is a provision of $20 million for air traffic control services and equipment, as discussed in paragraph 58 of annex II. No information was available concerning the basis for this

estimate or specifications regarding the equipment; the Committee trusts that more complete information will be provided in the performance report.

66. A total of $27.1 million has been budgeted for naval operations, as discussed in paragraphs 60 to 65 of annex II; this includes provision for the repair and maintenance of the 31 Cambodian naval vessels to be made available to UNTAC. The Committee trusts that the repairs and maintenance will involve the minimum expenditure necessary to ensure fulfilment of UNTAC's mandate.

67. The estimate for miscellaneous supplies and services includes $120,000 for external audit services "throughout the mandate period" (annex II, para. 82). However, representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that in fact this related only to the period ending on 31 December 1992. The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will ensure that adequate provision for this service is included for the entire operation in the context of his performance report.

68. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, a number of the other estimates included under this heading are excessive are it recommends that the charges be reviewed to ensure that the services are provided with due regard for economy and efficiency. Bearing in mind the provision in paragraph 44 of annex II for the acquisition of prefabricated living units, including installation, the Committee questions the amount included in paragraph 83 (d) for the erection and maintenance of prefabricated housing units.

69. A provision totalling $7.1 million is included in the UNTAC budget for public information programmes. As stated in paragraph 101 of annex II, "it is proposed to establish an independent United Nations-operated radio broadcasting station". The Advisory Committee notes that such a proposal was not included in the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council (S/23613), or in his recent progress report (S/23870); in the latter report he noted that "UNTAC will have access to existing radio transmission facilities in South-East Asia through which it will be able to broadcast UNTAC information and education programmes" (para. 44).

70. In response to inquiries, representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that information from UNTAC indicated that difficulties would arise in connection with the use of a local radio station and that discussion with outside broadcasting networks had thus far not provided a satisfactory solution. At the time of the Committee's review this matter was still under discussion in the Secretariat with a view to exploring alternative arrangements. In the circumstances, the Advisory Committee notes that the provision for the purchase of a radio station ($3.3 million) should be regarded as provisional; it trusts that more information will be provided in this regard in the context of the Secretary-General's performance report.

71. A provision of $3.5 million is also made for contractual services required in support of the information programmes; as stated in paragraph 104 of annex II, that amount provides for a 30-person technical expert team, as well as, inter alia, the external production of booklets, press kits,

implementation timetables and so on. To the extent that these materials are for the external promotion of UNTAC outside the area of operation, the Committee is of the view that they should be covered by the regular budget of the United Nations. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 provides, under section 31, $100.9 million for public information, including $57 million for promotional services, which covers peace and security and in particular activities relating to peace-keeping operations.

72. An amount of $14.3 million has been included for mine-clearing programmes, as discussed in paragraphs 106 to 108 of annex II. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that in his report to the Security Council (S/23613), the Secretary-General noted that, in accordance with the mandate provided to it by the Council, UNAMIC was "already charged with the task of undertaking mine-awareness, mine-recording and marking and mine-clearance training programmes, as well as in providing assistance in mine-clearance itself" (para. 80). The Secretary-General also noted that once UNTAC was established those programmes would be taken over by its military component and expanded. In his progress report of 1 May (S/23870), the Secretary-General reported on the deployment of six mine-clearing training teams and stated that "it is estimated that 5,000 Cambodians will have been trained in mine-clearing by the end of the year" (para. 27). The Secretary-General also stated that "the United Nations will need to pay and equip these newly trained mine-clearing personnel" and that "funds will be required not only for monthly wages, but also for compensation for families in the case of death or disablement".

73. The Advisory Committee notes that the success of these programmes will have an impact on the deployment of the military and the repatriation of Cambodians; the Committee also notes that, as indicated by the Secretary-General, the "prevalence of unexploded mines will be a problem in Cambodia for many years to come and must be addressed increasingly by Cambodians themselves". The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate for mine-clearing programmes includes provision for the establishment of 64 mine-clearing teams, each of which would comprise 40 individuals. The related provision for compensation payment in case of death or disability is included in the provision for claims and adjustments discussed in paragraph 87 of annex II. In response to inquiry regarding the difference between the number of individuals included in the 64 teams, namely, 2,560 and the figure of 5,000 cited by the Secretary-General, the Committee was informed that although it would be possible to train 5,000 individuals, only 2,560 could be employed. The Committee inquired about the provision in paragraph 107 of annex II for three armoured mine-clearing bulldozers and was informed that they would be of very limited usefulness. Under the circumstances the Committee recommends that the need for this provision be reviewed.

74. An amount of $20.8 million is budgeted for infrastructure repairs, as discussed in paragraph 47 of annex II. Although the Committee was provided with additional information, it did not receive a satisfactory explanation of the basis for this figure. Although the Secretary-General states that these

repairs are the minimum required for the mission to complete its mandate successfully, the Advisory Committee urges the Secretary-General to coordinate his efforts with all other organizations involved in rehabilitating the infrastructure.

75. As discussed in paragraph 109 of annex II, a provision of $14 million is made for rehabilitation assistance to the demobilized military forces. The Advisory Committee notes that this is at the top end of the range cited by the Secretary-General in his report (S/23613) (see para. 3 above); however, no explanation was provided to the Committee concerning the choice of the higher figure or, indeed, the basis for the figure. In the opinion of the Committee coordination between UNTAC and other agencies involved in rehabilitation is essential in order to ensure the optimum utilization of these resources and it trusts that the Secretary-General will include information in this regard in his performance report.

76. As indicated in paragraph 110 of annex II, $22.3 million is provided for food supplies (excluding transportation and distribution costs) to be made available to the forces of the Cambodian parties at an estimated cost of $0.57 per ration. The Advisory Committee was informed that this amount had been overstated and that the daily cost per person for the scale of issue amounted to $0.22, that is, the estimate should be more than halved. The estimate will also be affected by the voluntary contribution of ready-to-eat meals (see para. 8 above). The Committee was informed that it might be possible to have the World Food Programme execute the management of the programme, including distribution and inventory control, which would might affect the related estimate of $5 million for cost and distribution.

77. A provision of $15.2 million is made in respect of the support account for peace-keeping operations through 31 July 1993, as indicated in paragraph 114 of annex II. The Committee points out that the amount requested until 31 October would be a proportion of the $15.2 million. In view of the size of the estimated expenditure for UNTAC and after receiving information on the current status of the support account for peace-keeping operations, the Committee is of the opinion that the application of the full 8.5 per cent charged to UNTAC for the support account may not be necessary. Moreover, the comments of the Advisory Committee in the paragraphs above with regard to salaries, common staff costs and travel should have a consequential impact on the estimate even if the full 8.5 per cent is applied. The Advisory Committee intends to review the question of the percentage to be charged to UNTAC in the context of its review of the performance report of the operation; this report should include specific proposals in respect of the support account. Pending this review, the Committee believes that an amount of $4 million should be sufficient for the period up to 31 October 1992.

78. In view of the Committee's observations and recommendations in the preceding paragraphs regarding the large number of areas where savings can be made, the Advisory Committee believes that an additonal appropriation and assessment of $606 million gross ($600 million net) for the operation of UNTAC

through 31 October 1992 should be adequate. If the $233.6 million gross ($233.2 million net) already appropriated is taken into account, the Secretary-General will have available a total $839.6 million gross ($833.2 million net) for the operation of UNTAC for this period. Should the Secretary-General experience difficulties regarding this level of resources, he may submit such additional requirements as may be necessary to address any eventual shortfall. In this connection, the Advisory Committee points out that a performance report on UNTAC will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. At that time, as has been stated by the Secretary-General, a more precise review will be possible of the operation's additional requirements for the balance of the mandate period as approved by the Security Council.

79. As it has in the past, the Committee points out the necessity for Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time. In this connection, the Committee was informed that on the average 36 per cent of appropriations were actually collected within three months after the assessments for peace-keeping operations were issued; the Committee points out that such payment does not allow the necessary reimbursement to troop contributors.

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Agenda item 68

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 13 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the decision of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe devoted to Bosnia and Herzegovina, of 12 May 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia on the decision of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe devoted to Bosnia and Herzegovina of 12 May 1992

The decision taken today by the extraordinary meeting of the CSCE Committee of Senior Officials in Helsinki is the result of a compromise reached after long and arduous negotiations over the the past few days on the future status and continued membership of Yugoslavia in this pan-European forum. As a country that initiated the convening of CSCE and actively participated in all phases of the CSCE process so far, Yugoslavia finds it hard to accept the growing tendencies to transform the CSCE from a forum of dialogue, cooperation and confidence into a forum for accusations and punishment. It is hard to accept that decisions taken by consensus, as one of the basic postulates on which the CSCE has been built from the very outset, are being questioned. It was their absolute application that distinguished the CSCE from other institutions. This principle is now being violated, and by strict compliance with the decisions of the Prague Document permitting the application of the new formula "consensus minus one", Yugoslavia is being deprived of its right to take part in the adoption of decisions on questions relating to crises, whether in its present or former territory.

It is particularly painful that such a decision has been reached in Helsinki, the city where 17 years ago, when the Final Act was signed, a decision was taken that Yugoslavia and its capital, Belgrade, should host the first CSCE Follow-Up Meeting. This decision was also a sign of recognition to Yugoslavia and its delegation for their overall efforts in the work on the adoption of the Final Act of CSCE, the fundamental European document, which was the forerunner of all subsequent changes.

It is important that the fact that Yugoslavia still exists has been taken into account and that exclusivity has not prevailed. Yugoslavia especially appreciates the efforts of those who tried to prevent the imposition of exclusivity. The text of the adopted Declaration is not fair. Yugoslavia could neither accept it nor prevent its adoption, taking into account paragraph 16 (consensus minus one) of the Prague Document 1992.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 14 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (annex I) and the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the European Community on Bosnia and Herzegovina (annex II) adopted at Brussels on 11 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the documents annexed to it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

Statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 13 May 1992

The most recent document adopted by the European Community, unfortunately, also has many elements of a one-sided approach to the complex situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is part of the overall and still unsettled Yugoslav crisis. This fact objectively does not contribute to the comprehensive perception of all aspects of the situation and real positions of all relevant partners responsible for the current situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for its immediate and peaceful overcoming. Such an approach does not help the necessary end to the armed conflict which has already taken many human lives and caused severe destruction. The bias shown in the past period in respect of the Yugoslav crisis as a whole and ways of its resolution has proved, this time again, to be unproductive and rather than bringing about the much-needed quiet and democratic agreements it has only worsened existing confrontations.

The Government of Yugoslavia unequivocally and consistently insists on the peaceful political settlement of all controversial issues. Based on this position it calls for an early resumption of the Lisbon Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina, proceeding from its stance in principle that all the three constituent nations should agree on their fate, relations among them, on the constitutional structure of the Republic and its future, on a footing of equality and by consensus. In these efforts, the Government of Yugoslavia expects an active and constructive approach of the European Community. Delaying these negotiations is not helping calm the situation, but may only aggravate it, thus threatening the safety and genuine interests of all citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina and might have much wider implications.

We consider it necessary to recall that the Yugoslav Presidency has adopted the decision on the withdrawal of JNA from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Concrete talks on this subject have already taken place. The relocation of JNA members coming from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the territory of their own state has been speeded up. This process will be completed within the next 10 days or so. The Yugoslav Government is confident that this is the most effective way to solve all outstanding problems related to the status of JNA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which naturally implies the de-blocking of JNA installations, renunciation of attacks and provocations against the JNA and peaceful evacuation of officers and soldiers coming from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Regarding the positions contained in the Declaration relating to the questions of borders and the status of national minorities, we consider that there is nothing disputable or unclear about our stance: the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims to any one, borders have been established with the former Yugoslav republics, the newly formed states, as

well as with the United Nations Protected Areas, a border regime has been established according to Yugoslav laws, minority rights are guaranteed even beyond the CSCE standards. It is all the more surprising that recommendations have been made on possible sanctions against Yugoslavia, on its diplomatic isolation and suspension from the CSCE. All the experiences gained in international relations show that such means and pressures are inappropriate, they are contrary to the norms of international law and inconsistent with bilateral conventions.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its full readiness and determination to contribute to the successful continuation and conclusion of the Conference on Yugoslavia on the basis of its original ideas and is unambiguously committed to comprehensive and equitable cooperation with the member States of the European Community and with other States, in the framework of relations based on mutual benefits and respect.

ANNEX II

Statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the European Community on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued on 14 May 1992

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs notes with great concern that the European Community persistently continues along the road of one-sidedness and partiality in its approach, interpretation and settlement of the overall Yugoslav crisis. Such an approach is devoid of necessary objectivity and limits the real possibilities for the European Community and its member States to contribute to a positive and just solution to this crisis.

This fact is most evident in paragraph 1 of the Declaration which reaffirms the position that Yugoslavia has maintained from the beginning, namely that a political settlement is possible only if it is based on the principles established in the proceedings of the Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina so far, which implies the consensus of the three constituent peoples - Muslims, Serbs and Croats.

It is precisely the most recent developments that confirm that negotiation has no alternative and that it is the only way of reaching an agreement and compromise. An unprincipled and risky policy of the European Community that has prevailed, particularly the premature recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has sacrificed the peace and relative stability that existed in Bosnia and Herzegovina until that time. Subsequently, this Republic has been pushed into such a deterioration of inter-ethnic relations which made inevitable the outbreak of armed conflicts and their escalation.

Besides making no mention of its share of responsibility for the present tragic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the European Community practically lays all the blame on "the JNA and the Belgrade authorities", in a most unsubstantiated and one-sided manner, fully overlooking and ignoring the irrefutable fact that a compact part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. northern Herzegovina and Posavina, has for quite some time been under full authority of the Republic of Croatia and that both military and paramilitary forces of that Republic have killed and expelled the Serbian population in Mostar, Bosanski Brod, Kupres, Derventa, etc., as well as that the Serbian population in Sarajevo, Gorazde and in many other places have been under attack of 50,000 "green berets" and the so-called territorial defence forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, the Community and its member States fully ignore the fact that the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina has issued, immediately after the talks in Skopje on the transformation and future status of JNA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an order to the so-called territorial defence to prepare and carry out attacks on the manpower and installations of JNA throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. We do not understand how the European Community, despite such a situation, can exert pressure on Yugoslavia to adopt decisions it has already taken on the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution of Yugoslavia.

The public of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot understand why the European Community repeatedly insists on respect for borders when it is known that it is explicitly and implicitly contained in the Declaration adopted on the occasion of the proclamation of the new Constitution in which it is emphasized that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against any one in its neighbourhood.

The Yugoslav public finds it even more difficult to understand the ambition of the European Community to prejudge, at this stage, the outcome of the Conference on Yugoslavia concerning the rights of minorities and national or ethnic groups, including the "state succession". By such an act, the European Community impairs the integrity of the Conference and complicates and renders even more difficult its work. This all the more so since it committed itself to respect the equality of all the participants in the Conference and to treat equally all the options suggested. If the European Community has such ambitions, then it confirms also by this Declaration that it does not respect the mandate of the Conference entrusted to it by its participants and the CSCE and that it intends to continue its arbitrary attitude towards the Yugoslav crisis.

The European Community decision to recall the ambassadors of its member States for consultations is the matter of the European Community policy. However, reducing the number and level of contacts cannot contribute to the affirmation of the dialogue and, consequently, to the creation of better conditions for a positive, just and lasting settlement of the overall Yugoslav crisis.

Furthermore, the request for suspension of the Yugoslav delegation in the participation and decision-making at the CSCE meetings is not contributive to the interests of maintaining and strengthening the dialogue and to the insistence on relying primarily on the negotiating process. Such a request is also contrary to the spirit and letter of the CSCE which neither provides for nor accepts the policy of sanctions or retaliation.

Indications of increasing the isolation of the Yugoslav delegation in international fora, as well the possibility of imposing new economic sanctions, confirm that, in further dealing with the Yugoslav crisis, the European Community has unfortunately opted for confrontation rather than for cooperation, which undercuts its credentials as a bona fide and constructive factor and takes it further away from its original offer of good offices in the solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

An illustration of it is the ambivalent attitude of the European Community towards the continuity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, contrary to customary international practice in such cases. Such an attitude proceeds apparently from the findings of the Arbitration Commission that Yugoslavia is in the process of disappearance which was immediately rejected by Serbia and Montenegro as inaccurate and unacceptable and denied convincingly by a half of Yugoslavia.

In expressing their profound concern at such attitudes and policy of the European Community in relation to the Yugoslav crisis which, as was regrettably borne out also in the past, created more problems than solved, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will resolutely and immediately continue its activities that contribute to a speedy overcoming of the Yugoslav crisis, primarily in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this sense, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs recalls to yesterday's invitation to the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, to resume talks on military and other issues in this Republic and successfully realize the previous decision on the withdrawal of all citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the military formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 19 May. The Yugoslav authorities fully support the resolute appeal of the Government of the Republic of Serbia for an immediate cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a view to enabling an early resumption of the Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina and its continuance until a tripartite consensus is reached on all outstanding issues of the future constitutional structure of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Yugoslav authorities also welcome the proposal of the leadership of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning possible demilitarization of Bosnia and Herzegovina after a successful completion of the Conference as well as its readiness to make an agreement on military questions within the Conference and on the basis of the tripartite consensus.

The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are resolutely opposed to any war, especially the civil war raging in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a way of resolving problems and reiterate their most profound confidence that just and lasting solutions can be achieved only through peace and negotiations. They call upon all parties engaged in armed conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as other countries and international factors, not to do anything by their position and attitude that could aggravate the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina or endanger peace efforts and the resumption and prospects for a successful outcome of the Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/919
18 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 18 May 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 753 (1992)) on the admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3076th meeting, on 18 May 1992:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"1/ A/46/912-S/23884."

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the

forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 3073rd and 3076th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Croatia was considered.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/920
18 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 18 May 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 754 (1992)) on the admission of the Republic of Slovenia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3077th meeting, on 18 May 1992:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"1/ A/46/913-S/23885."

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the

forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 3074th and 3077th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Slovenia was considered.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/921
S/23971
19 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in conformity with the United Nations Charter, I am submitting the request of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to be admitted to the United Nations Organization as a full Member State.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Ministerial Council of the European Community agreed upon on 6 April 1992, the European Community member countries, as well as a significant number of other States, recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and sovereign State.

In accordance with the CSCE Senior Officials' recommendation, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was admitted as a fully participating State to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 4 May 1992.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and sovereign State accepts the obligations of the United Nations Charter and is willing to carry out these obligations.

With regard to the above-mentioned, it is with great pleasure that I would like to propose that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations officials start with the first contacts related to the commencement of regular procedure as to applying for the membership in the Organization of United Nations.

(Signed) Dr. Haris SILAJDZIC

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/922
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 755 (1992)) on the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3079th meeting on 20 May 1992:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

"1/ A/46/921-S/23971.

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 3078th and 3079th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was considered.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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A/46/923
21 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to place on record the position of the Republic of Bulgaria in reference to the "Declaration of the representatives of the people of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro" dated 27 April 1992.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that such a unilateral declaration provides no legal grounds for an automatic solution of the issue of the membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations, the United Nations included.

The Republic of Bulgaria considers that the issue of the representation of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the said organizations should be addressed on the basis of, and in conformity with, the agreements to be reached within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia by the parties concerned. In this context, the current participation of representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the work of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies should in no way prejudice a final solution of the issue of its status in the world Organization.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/924
21 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 139

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahmoud BARIMANI (Islamic Republic of Iran)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 64th and 65th meetings, on 20 and 21 May 1992, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (A/46/900) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/46/904).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (see A/C.5/46/SR.64 and 65).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/46/L.24

4. At the 65th meeting, on 21 May 1992, the representative of Spain introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (A/C.5/46/L.24).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 7).

6. The representatives of Portugal, on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community, and the United Kingdom made statements in explanation of position.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador 1/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, by which the Council decided to enlarge and extend the mandate of the Mission until 31 October 1992 to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements signed in Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN),

Reaffirming that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with article 17, paragraph 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States that are permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

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1/ A/46/900.

2/ A/46/904.

1. Concurs with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/ subject to the provisions under paragraphs 2, 8 and 9 of the present resolution;

2. Takes note that the payment of assessed contributions since 31 March 1992 has reduced the outstanding assessments;

3. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time;

4. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 39,000,000 United States dollars gross (37,000,000 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 10.000,000 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the terms of Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the operation of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992;

5. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution among Member States in accordance with the composition of the groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994; 3/

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly on anomalies in the allocation of countries to the four groups contained in General Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269 and 46/198 A and applied as an ad hoc arrangement to the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, taking into account Assembly resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973;

7. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment of Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 2,000,000 dollars approved for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador;

8. Decides that 2,000,000 dollars of the unencumbered balance of appropriation should be retained in the Special Account and that the balance of 1,347,700 dollars should be set off against the apportionment among Member States as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

3/ See resolution 46/221 A.

9. Decides also, in principle, that the accounts for the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador should be merged;

10. Decides further to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted for these Member States during the forty-seventh session;

11. Invites the new Member States listed in paragraph 10 of the present resolution to make advance payments against their assessed contributions to be determined;

12. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador".

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/925
22 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the group of countries members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have taken note of the proclamation of the establishment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by two of the constituent Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference consider that the participation of Yugoslavia under its present status in meetings of the United Nations does not prejudice our Governments' positions regarding the representation of that country in the United Nations.

I would appreciate it if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/926
22 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 20 and 68

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to communicate that the Republic of Bulgaria welcomes with appreciation the admission of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as full-fledged members of the family of the United Nations, and their incorporation in the common efforts for the implementation of the lofty goals of the world Organization. The Republic of Bulgaria would like to note that by its decision taken as early as 15 January 1992, the Bulgarian Government recognized all four States that emerged from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as the existing borders in the Balkans, which had more than once in the past provided a pretext for violating peace and good-neighbourly relations.

In the new conditions in Europe and the world, the Republic of Bulgaria is determined to be a factor of stability in this region and to continue further its peace-building efforts in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I would appreciate it if Your Excellency would arrange for the present letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 20 and 68.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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